

Workforce Investment Act Title I-B Program for Dislocated Workers

Program Details

The Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Dislocated Worker program provides employment and training services to meet dislocated workers' needs; establishes early intervention for workers and firms facing substantial layoffs; and fosters labor, management, and community partnerships with government to address worker dislocation. In general, dislocated workers are individuals who lost jobs due to plant closures, or company downsizing, and are unlikely to return to their industry or occupation.

Dislocated workers are eligible for "core services" that include:

- Skills assessment.
- Labor market information.
- Consumer reports on training programs.
- Job search and placement assistance.

Intensive and training services are available for eligible dislocated workers unable to land a suitable job through the above core services. These services include:

- More intensive assessments.
- Counseling.
- Pre-vocational and vocational training.

For this 2013 study, program records were obtained on 3,911 individuals who left the program during the most recent reporting year.¹ Employment-related information was obtained through a match with the Employment Security Department (ESD) wage files from Washington, Idaho, and Oregon, and federal employment records.²

The typical participant was enrolled in the program for 16 months. There was, however, considerable variation in the amount of time participants spent in the program. One quarter of participants were enrolled for nine months or less, while another quarter were enrolled for over 23 months.

Every year, the Workforce Board measures the performance of key workforce programs. In this report, you'll find out more about the program and who is served, the metrics used to measure performance and how the program performed.

¹ The 2013 Workforce Training Results reports are based on data observed in 2011-12 for individuals exiting programs during 2010-11.

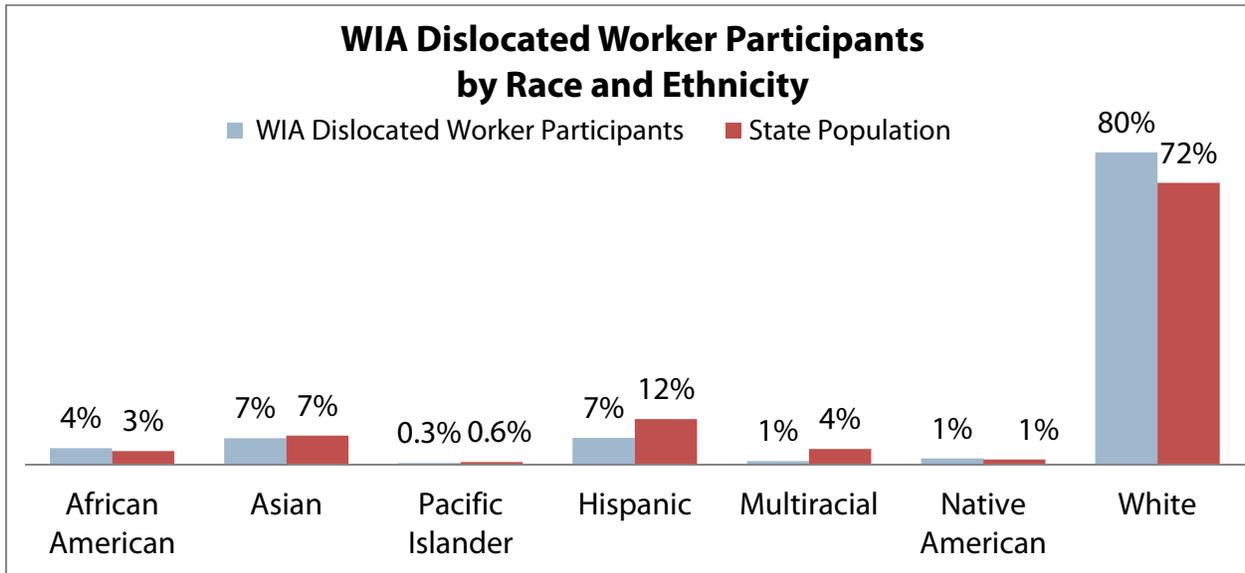
² The employer survey includes employers who hired a participant who completed at least one of the three WIA Title I-B programs: Adult, Dislocated Worker, or Youth.

2013 Workforce Training Results

Workforce Investment Act—Dislocated Workers Program
Workforce Training and Education Coordinating Board

Participant Profile

Participants roughly mirrored the state’s racial-ethnic population distribution with whites represented slightly above the 2011 state population estimate, and Hispanics and participants of more than one race slightly lower.³ An estimated 80 percent of participants were white, 1 percentage point lower than on the last report. The median age at program registration was 44, with one quarter age 52 and older and one quarter under age 36.



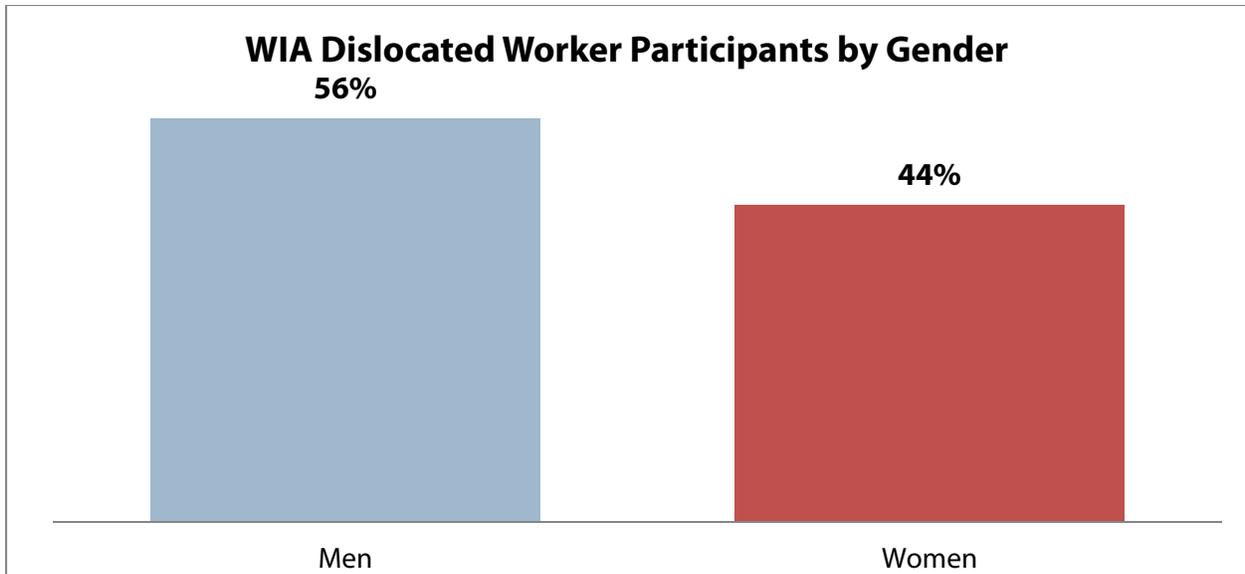
Source: WIA standardized record data (WIASRD) and 2011 U.S. Census Data from the American Community Survey.

Women represented 44 percent of dislocated workers, up 3 percentage points from the program last year.

³ In this report, unless otherwise stated, racial and ethnic minority groups are mutually exclusive; that is, an individual belongs to one group only. The groups include the following: Hispanics of any race (also referred to as Hispanics); non-Hispanic African Americans (also referred to as African Americans); non-Hispanic Asians (also referred to as Asians; non-Hispanic Pacific Islanders (also referred to as Pacific Islanders); non-Hispanic Native Americans and Alaskan Natives (also referred to as Native Americans); non-Hispanic multiracial (also referred to as multiracial); and non-Hispanic whites (also referred to as whites). According to the 2011 U.S. Census Bureau estimates for Washington from the American Community Survey, 72 percent are white; 3 percent are African American; 1 percent are Native American; 7 percent are Asian; 1 percent are Pacific Islander; 4 percent are multiracial; and 12 percent are Hispanic.

2013 Workforce Training Results

Workforce Investment Act—Dislocated Workers Program
 Workforce Training and Education Coordinating Board



Source: WIA standardized record data(WIASRD).

At the time they enrolled, 44 percent of participants had not previously attended college, 34 percent had some college or an associate’s degree, and 22 percent had a bachelor’s degree or higher. At the other end of the spectrum, 10 percent had a high school diploma or GED as their highest credential and another 4 percent lacked a high school diploma.

Tracking WIA Dislocated Worker Progress

The Workforce Board routinely measures the performance of our state’s largest workforce programs. As a customer-focused advocate for Washington’s workers and employers, the Workforce Board strives to provide performance accountability, verifying whether worker education and training programs provide a return on investment for participants and taxpayers.

The Workforce Training Results report seeks to answer five core questions:

- Did participants get the skills they needed?
- Did participants get a job and how much were they paid?
- Were employers satisfied with the preparation workers received?
- Has the program made a difference in the participant’s success?
- Did participants and the public receive a return on their investment?

Data Comes From State Wage Files, Employer Survey

The 2013 Workforce Training Results includes information obtained from Employment Security Department wage files in Washington, Idaho, and Oregon, and federal employment records for 2011-12. Information on employer satisfaction among firms that hired new employees who recently completed a WIA program was assessed through the Workforce Board's 2012 Employer Survey.⁴

Net Impact Study Adds More Insight into Program Performance

In addition, the report includes a comprehensive Net Impact Study. Conducted every four years, this study provides a head-to-head comparison of participants and non-participants to help answer a central question: How much of a workforce participant's success in obtaining a job, or a higher wage, is due to the workforce program? By comparing program participants with similar individuals who did not participate in a workforce training program, the Net Impact Study indicates whether employment and earnings gains are due to the workforce program, or if workers could have made this progress on their own. This research also allows for detailed analysis as to whether the participant and the public received a return on their investment in the program.

Turn to page 20 for the Net Impact Study. Conducted every four years, this in-depth report adds extra value to 2013 Workforce Training Results. The study provides a side-by-side comparison of participants vs. similar non-participants, answering the question of whether the program is making a difference.

Did Participants Get the Skills They Needed?

The study follows the progress of all WIA Dislocated Worker participants who left the program during the most recent reporting year.

As a measure of whether participants got the skills they needed, this study tracks the credentials and degrees earned by participants. Among those leaving the WIA Dislocated Worker program:

- 8 percent received an associate's degree.
- Less than one percent received a bachelor's degree
- 8 percent received a license.
- 35 percent received a certificate.
- Less than one percent received another type of credential.

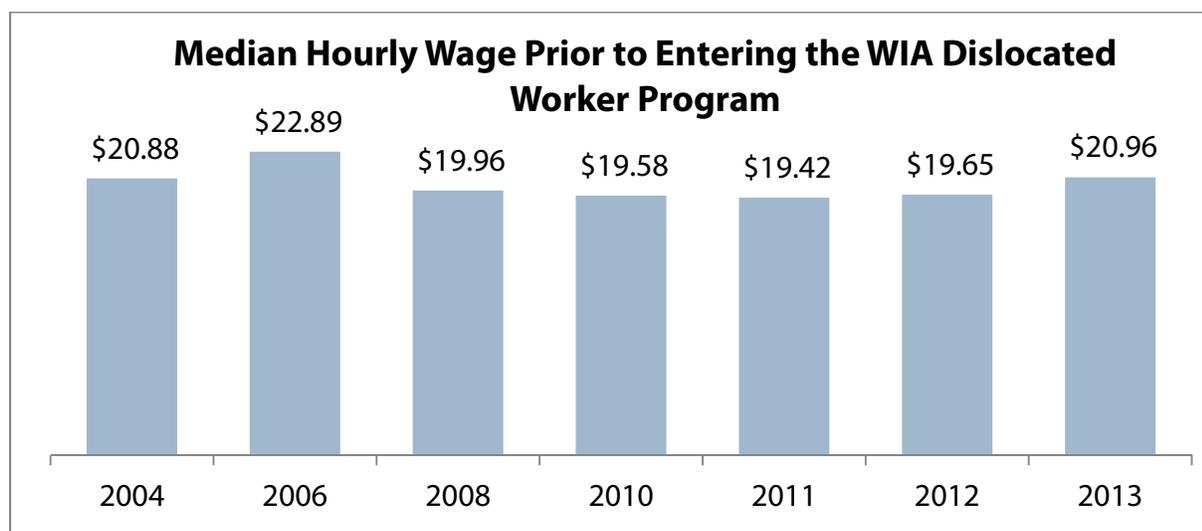
Taken together, 52 percent of all participants received a recognized credential; this is 75 percent of participants who received training. This is an increase of 11 percentage points from last year.

⁴ The Employer Survey includes employers who hired a participant who completed at least one of the three WIA programs: Adult, Dislocated Worker, or Youth.

Did Participants Have a Job and How Much Were They Paid?

To find out whether participants had jobs and how much they earned, participant records were matched with Employment Security Department wage files from Washington and neighboring states.⁵ The study looks at employment and earnings three calendar quarters after the participant left the WIA program.

At the time of program entry, 2013 WIA Dislocated Worker participants had slightly higher wages than those enrolled during the prior program year.



Source: Matches with Employment Security Department data.

The chart below shows the employment and earnings of participants who left the program during the 2010-11 program year. Record matches found 65 percent had reported employment the third quarter after leaving the program. The median hourly wage was \$18.04, and median annualized earnings were \$33,893.⁶ The typical (median) hourly wage replacement rate was 86 percent.⁷

⁵ These files contain quarterly earnings and hours worked information on those individuals with employment reported for unemployment insurance (UI) benefits purposes (approximately 90 percent of in-state employment, with self-employment, active duty military, and those working for religious nonprofit organizations being the major groups of employers not included).

⁶ Annual earnings are calculated as third quarter earnings multiplied by four. Quarterly earnings are the result of hourly wage rates and the number of hours worked in a calendar quarter. All wages and earnings are stated in first quarter 2012 dollars.

⁷ Median wage replacement rate calculated using third quarter prior to registration compared to the third quarter post-program. (The median replacement rate was hourly post-wage (\$18.04)/pre-wage (\$20.96) = 86.1 percent.)

2013 Workforce Training Results

Workforce Investment Act—Dislocated Workers Program
Workforce Training and Education Coordinating Board

Employment and Earnings for WIA Dislocated Workers, 2013

Performance Measure	Results
Employment Rate* (State Records)	65%
Full Time Employment**	73%
Median Quarterly Hours	488 hours
Median Hourly Wage***	\$18.04
Median Annualized Earnings***	\$33,893

* These figures apply to those with employment reported to state employment agencies six to nine months after leaving the program. Rate does not include self-employment, employment outside the Northwest or military service and thus understates total employment by approximately 10 percent.

** Full-time employment averages 30 or more hours per week.

*** Earnings/wages expressed in first quarter 2012 dollars in order to account for inflation.

Distribution of Hourly Wages 3rd Quarter After Leaving	
Quartile	Hourly Wage
Highest	\$25.19
Third	\$18.04-25.18
Second	\$13.85-18.03
Lowest	Below \$13.84

The median hourly wage of WIA Dislocated workers is relatively high at \$18.04, but there is considerable variation in wages. While one quarter of dislocated workers had a median hourly wage of over \$25.19 after program exit, another quarter had median hourly wages below \$13.84.

Source: Employment Security Department data matches.

Earnings of WIA Dislocated Worker Participants

To better gauge the financial effectiveness of Washington's workforce programs, it helps to frame income levels. One common yardstick is the federal poverty level. In 2012, the federal poverty level for one person was \$11,170 per year.⁸

In 2013, WIA Dislocated Worker participants were able to support a median of 6.8 people at the poverty level—meaning they could support themselves and almost six other people. At the 200 percent of poverty level, they could support themselves and one and a half other people.

⁸ Poverty levels from 2012 were used in this edition of Workforce Training Results to measure the results of workforce programs on participants observed in 2011-12. The federal poverty level is determined by the Department of Health and Human Services. The level varies according to family size. The number is adjusted for inflation and reported annually in the form of poverty guidelines. Public assistance programs typically define eligibility income limits as some percentage of the federal poverty level.

2013 Workforce Training Results

Workforce Investment Act—Dislocated Workers Program
Workforce Training and Education Coordinating Board

Number of People Supported at Poverty Level by Participant Income

Performance Measure	2006	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of people supported at poverty level	6.5 people	6.6 people	6.4 people	6.0 people	7.0 people	6.8 people
Number of people supported at 200 percent poverty	2.4 people	2.4 people	2.3 people	2.1 people	2.6 people	2.5 people

WIA Dislocated Worker Participants Receiving Benefits from Employers

Performance Measure	2006	2008	2010*	2011	2012*	2013*
Self-Reported Medical Benefits from Employer	70%	78%	N/A	68%	N/A	N/A
Self-Reported Retirement Benefits from Employer	39%	43%	N/A	42%	N/A	N/A

**Due to budget limitations, the Workforce Board's Participant Survey was not conducted for the 2010, 2012, or 2013 reports.*

The following table shows employment and earnings information over the course of six study periods.

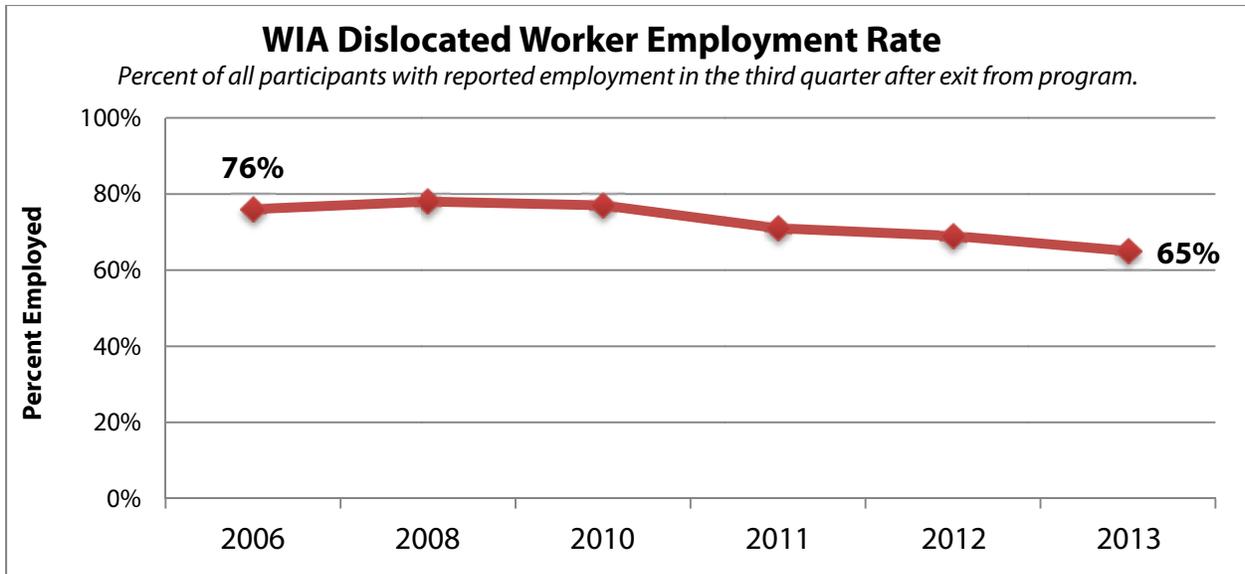
Employment and Earnings Trends for WIA Dislocated Workers

Performance Measure	2006	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013
Employment Rate (Self-Reported)	85%	78%	N/A	74%	N/A	N/A
Employment Rate* (State Records)	76%	78%	77%	71%	69%	65%
Full Time Employment**	73%	75%	73%	68%	56%	73%
Median Quarterly Hours	486	491	484	480	491	488
Median Hourly Wage***	\$17.10	\$17.47	\$16.89	\$16.58	\$17.51	\$18.04
Median Annualized Earnings***	\$32,959	\$33,199	\$32,553	\$30,788	\$34,648	\$33,893

**These figures apply to those with employment reported to the state's Employment Security Department six to nine months after leaving program, and are not limited to those who completed a program. Rate does not include self-employment, employment outside the Northwest or military service and thus understates total employment by approximately 10 percent.*

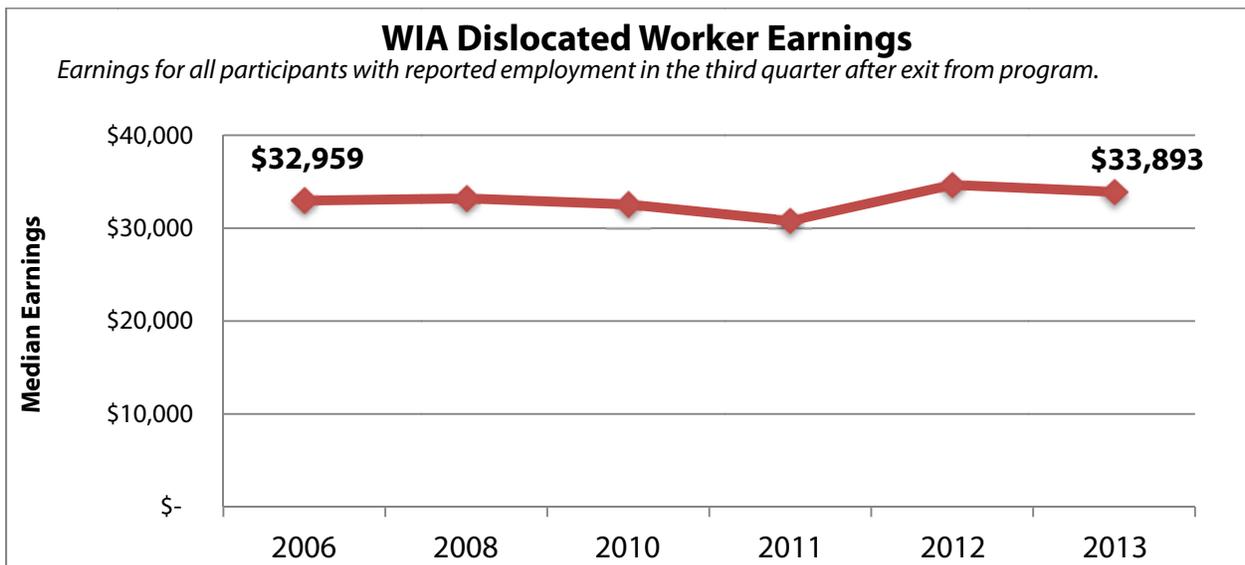
***Full-time employment averages 30 or more hours per week.*

****Earnings/wages expressed in first quarter 2012 dollars in order to account for inflation.*



Source: Workforce Training Results 2006-13 reports. Rate does not include self-employment, employment outside the Northwest or military service and thus understates total employment by approximately 10 percent.

Since the onset of the Great Recession in late 2008, program participants have experienced lower employment rates; the employment rate among participants has decreased 13 percentage points since a high of 78 percent in 2008. However, the percentage of participants employed full time rose 17 percentage points from 2012 to 2013. Median hourly wage also rose, from \$17.51 to \$18.04 in the same time frame. Median annualized earnings decreased from 2012 to 2013; going from \$34,648 to \$33,893.



Source: Workforce Training Results 2006-13 reports. This chart shows annualized earnings in 2012 first quarter dollars to account for inflation.

2013 Workforce Training Results

Workforce Investment Act—Dislocated Workers Program
 Workforce Training and Education Coordinating Board

WIA Dislocated Workers Find New Jobs in New Fields

Prior to program participation, 33 percent of participants were working in services, 26 percent were employed in manufacturing, 11 percent in construction and 8 percent in retail trade. After training, 46 percent were employed in services, a 13 percentage point increase. There was a decrease of 8 percentage points for WIA Dislocated Worker participants working in the Manufacturing industry. The percentage of those working in construction also declined.

	Prior Employment	Post-Program Employment
Services	33%	46%
Manufacturing	26%	18%
Construction	11%	7%
Financial Activities	9%	5%
Retail Trade	8%	7%
Wholesale Trade	5%	5%
Information	4%	2%
Public Administration	3%	3%
Transportation and Warehousing and Utilities	3%	5%
Natural Resources and Mining	2%	1%
Breakout of Services		
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	7%	8%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	8%	11%
All Other Services	5%	3%
Health Care	4%	15%
Leisure and Hospitality	2%	2%
Education Services	2%	4%
Social Assistance	1%	3%
Breakout of Manufacturing		
All Other Manufacturing	11%	5%
Wood & Paper Products	7%	3%
Computer & Electronic Products	3%	1%
Aerospace	2%	5%
Fabricated Metal Products	2%	1%
Food & Beverage	1%	1%

Source: Matches with Employment Security Department data in third quarter after exiting program. Industry groups based on North American Industry Classification System codes.

2013 Workforce Training Results

Workforce Investment Act—Dislocated Workers Program
Workforce Training and Education Coordinating Board

Among the four key industries in which program participants were employed after program exit, many went to work in new industries—with the service sector the primary destination of many, especially health care.



Source: Matches with Employment Security Department data seven to nine months prior to entering and likewise after exiting program.

Relationship of Training to Employment

In 2011, the Workforce Board surveyed WIA Dislocated Worker participants who had left their program in 2009-10. The survey provided data on employment and participant satisfaction with the training. The survey was conducted by telephone and was completed by 545 participants.

To measure the extent to which a participant’s education program and training related to employment, we asked participants three questions:

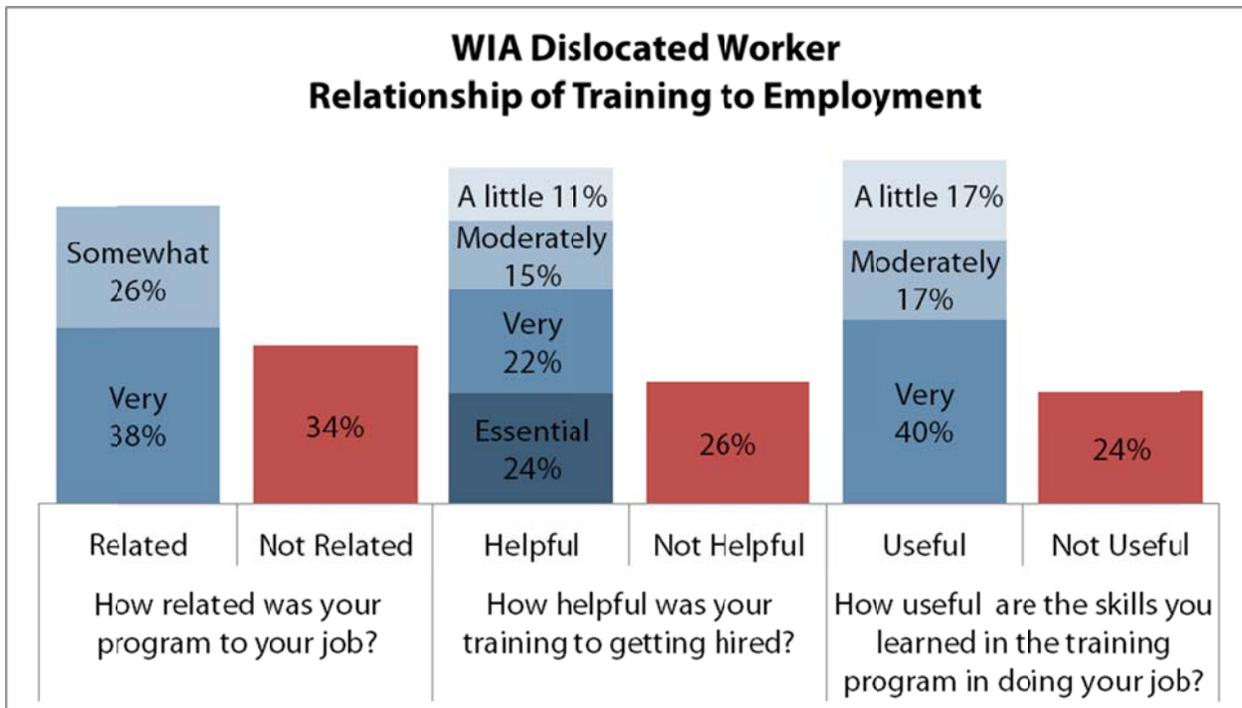
1. How related was the program to their job?
2. How important was the training in getting hired?
3. Are the skills they learned useful in their job?

Asking about the relationship between training and employment in different ways can produce more complete information. For example, some participants said their training was not related to their job, but nevertheless found the skills acquired were useful on the job.

Among participants employed six to nine months after leaving a program, 38 percent said their training was “very related” to their job. A further 26 percent reported the training was “somewhat related” to their job. In 2008, similar rates of employed participants reported their training was related to their job.

2013 Workforce Training Results

Workforce Investment Act—Dislocated Workers Program
 Workforce Training and Education Coordinating Board



Source: Workforce Board's Participant Satisfaction Survey 2011.

Participants also indicated the training was helpful to them in getting their job. Of those participants, 24 percent indicated their training was an “essential requirement,” another 22 percent indicated it was “very important,” and 15 percent reported it was “moderately important.” Eleven percent said the training was “a little helpful.” The remaining 26 percent indicated their training was “not important at all” to getting their job.

Most participants said the skills they learned in their training program were useful in doing their job. Some 40 percent of participants indicated the skills were “very useful,” 17 percent said “moderately useful,” and 17 percent “a little useful.” Some 24 percent of participants who were employed indicated the skills were “not useful at all.”

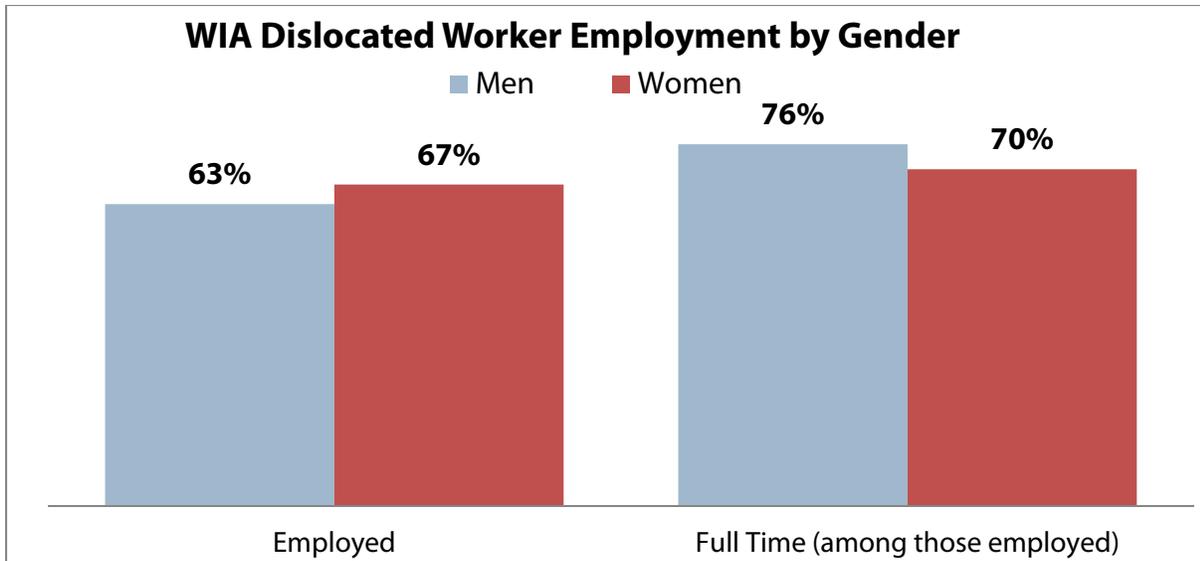
When combining two of the questions about the program’s relationship to the job and about whether the skills acquired were helpful, a certain percentage of participants answered negatively to both. Some 18 percent of participants employed the third quarter after exit said the training they received was *neither* helpful in their job nor related to the job they obtained.

Wages and Employment Results Vary by Population

Wages and employment results can vary by gender, race and ethnicity, and disability. During the third quarter after exit, women were more likely than men to be working (67 percent). However, men were more likely to be working full time (76 percent versus 70 percent). The median hourly wage for women was 89 percent of men’s (\$17.05 versus \$19.14). Women had median annual earnings comprising 84 percent of men’s (\$30,886 versus \$36,624).

2013 Workforce Training Results

Workforce Investment Act—Dislocated Workers Program
Workforce Training and Education Coordinating Board



Source: Employment Security Department and WIASRD

Race/Ethnicity Plays Role

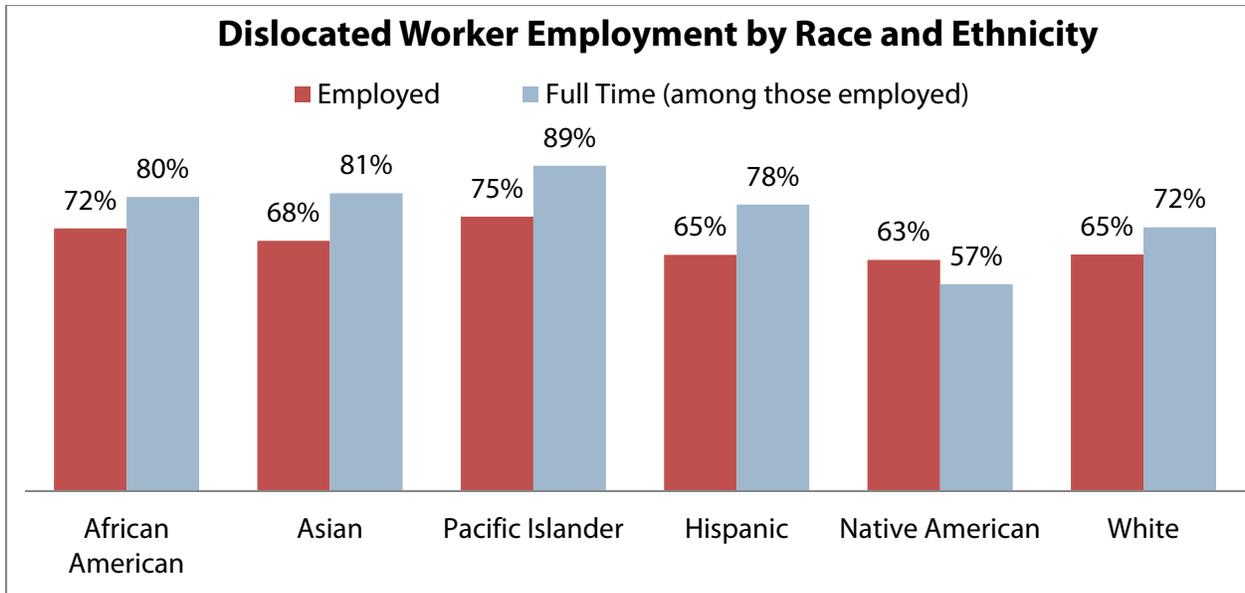
Pacific Islanders have the highest employment rate at 75 percent, followed by African Americans (72 percent), Asians (68 percent), whites and Hispanics (65 percent), and Native Americans (63 percent). Program participant’s full time employment also varies by race/ethnicity. Pacific Islanders also had the highest full time employment at 89 percent, followed by Asians (81 percent), African Americans (80 percent), Hispanics (78 percent), whites (72 percent), and Native Americans (57 percent).

There is also variation among median hourly wages. Asians had the highest median hourly wage at \$19.14, followed by Pacific Islanders (\$19.13), whites (\$18.23), Native Americans (\$17.62), African Americans (\$17.26), and Hispanics (\$16.28).

Pacific Islander program participants also had the highest median annual earnings at \$43,766. Asians had the next highest at \$39,457, followed by whites (\$33,834), African Americans (\$33,052), Hispanics (\$31,797), and Native Americans (\$28,237).

2013 Workforce Training Results

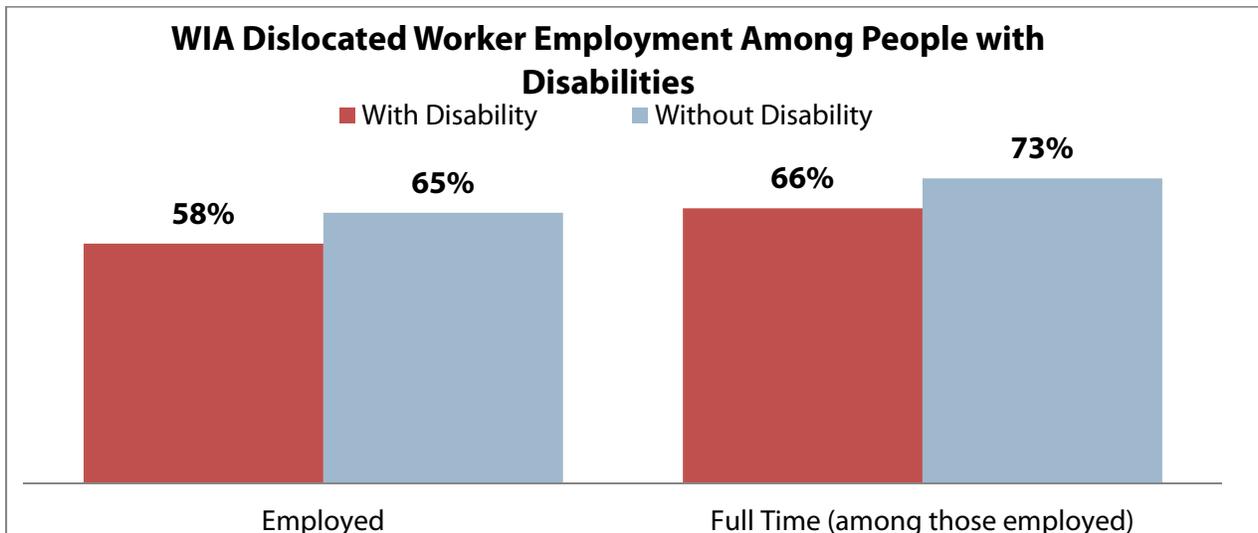
Workforce Investment Act—Dislocated Workers Program
 Workforce Training and Education Coordinating Board



Source: Employment Security Department and WIASRD

Disability Impacts Employment, Earnings

Employment and earnings also varied by disability status. Administrative records suggest 4 percent of the participants included in this study had a disability.⁹ Dislocated workers with disabilities were less likely to be employed (58 percent versus 65 percent for those without a disability), and are also less likely to be working full time (66 percent versus 73 percent). Their median hourly wages were the same as those with no reported disability (\$17.96 versus \$18.04). Median annual earnings among dislocated workers with a disability were 97 percent of those without a disability (\$32,727 versus \$33,899).



Source: Employment Security Department and WIASRD

⁹ In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, a disability is defined as a “physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the person’s major life activities.”

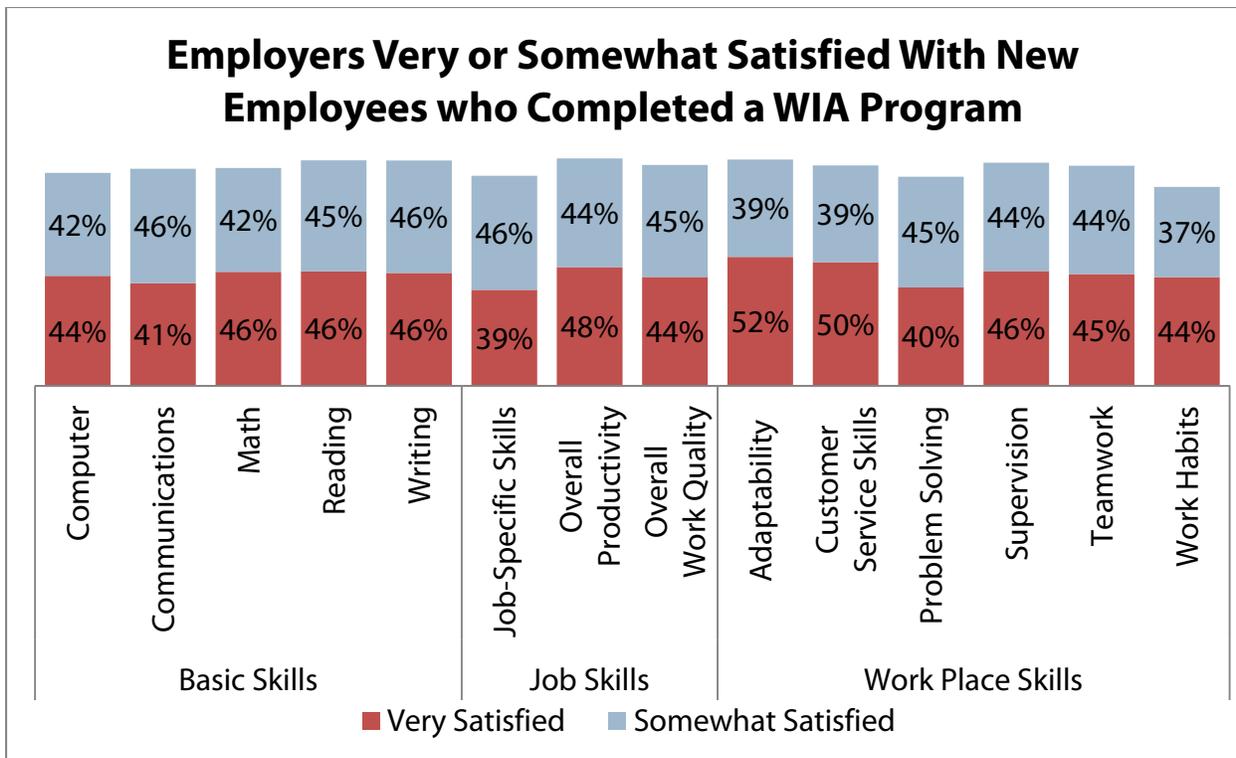
2013 Workforce Training Results

Were Employers Satisfied with the Preparation Workers Received?

The Workforce Board’s Employer Survey, administered during 2012, asked firms to evaluate new employees who had recently completed a WIA program. All three WIA Title I programs (Adult, Dislocated Worker, and Youth) were grouped together because there are relatively few participants in each category and employers would find it difficult to distinguish one from another. This section presents findings on employer satisfaction with new employees who completed *any type* of WIA program. Some 89 percent of employers said they were either “somewhat satisfied” or “very satisfied” with the overall work quality of these new employees.

Employer satisfaction is broken down into three categories: Basic Skills, Job Skills and Work Place Skills. Basic skills refer to reading, writing, math, communication and computer skills. Job skills refer to skills specific to the job, as well as overall work quality and productivity. Work place skills refer to the skills necessary to get along in the workplace such as the ability to accept supervision, the ability to adapt to changes in duties and responsibilities, teamwork, customer service, problem solving or critical thinking skills, and having positive work habits and attitudes.

In 2012, employers report highest overall satisfaction in the basic skills category with reading, and writing. For job skills, their highest overall satisfaction was with overall productivity. Among work place skills, employers were most satisfied with WIA participant’s adaptability.

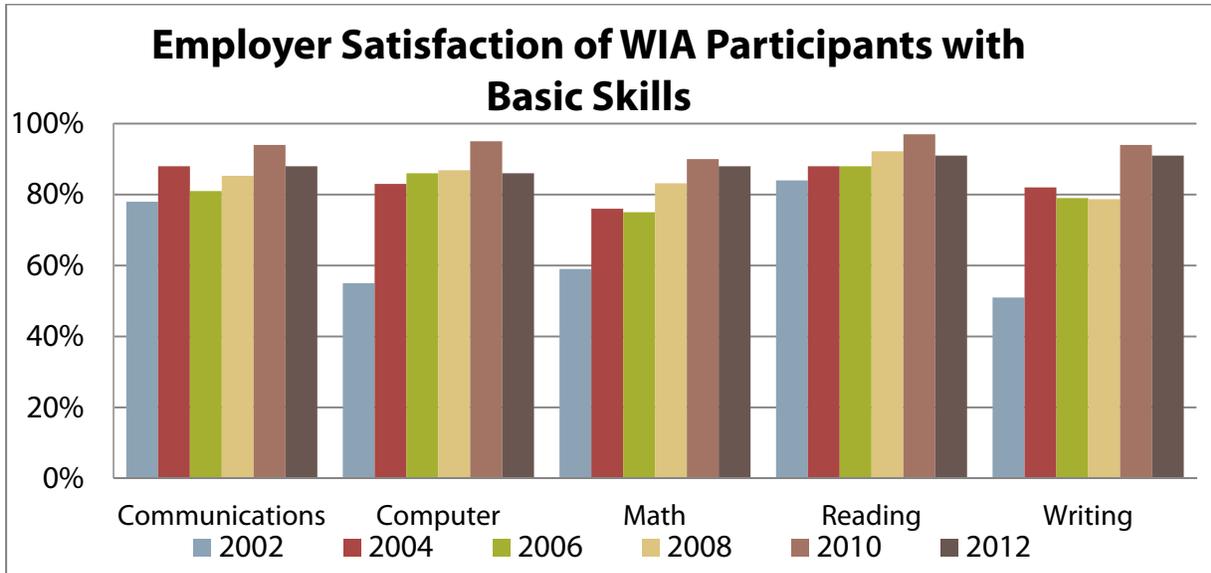


Source: Workforce Board Employer Survey conducted in 2012.

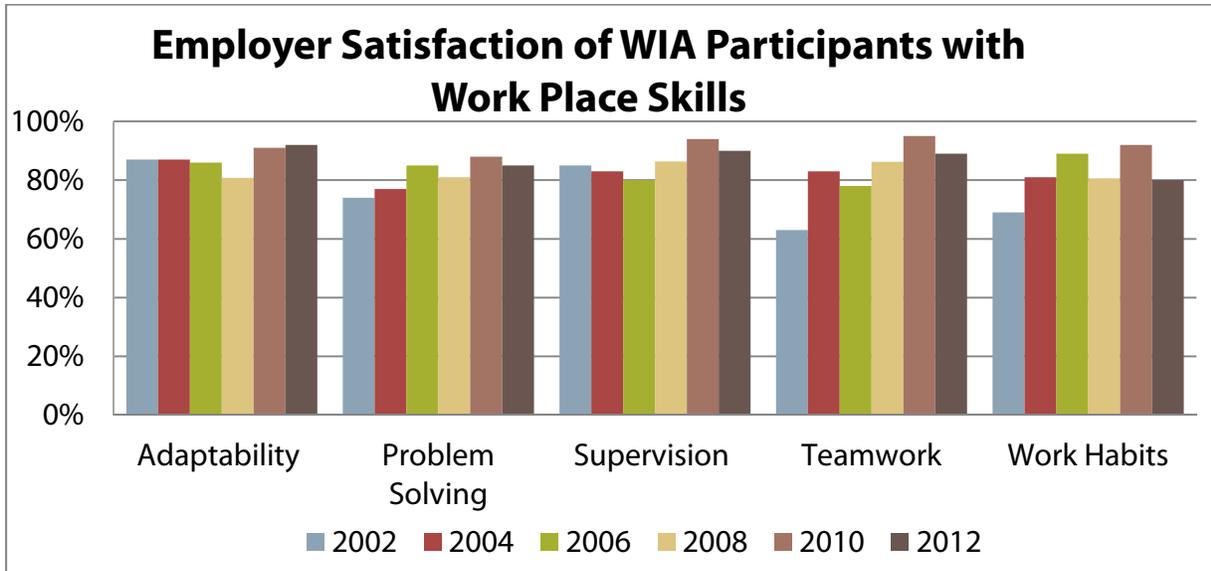
2013 Workforce Training Results

Workforce Investment Act—Dislocated Workers Program
 Workforce Training and Education Coordinating Board

Overall, the levels of employer satisfaction reported in the Workforce Board’s 2012 Employer Survey are lower than on the previous survey, conducted in 2010. The following three charts show the trends in satisfaction of employers with new employees who recently completed WIA program.



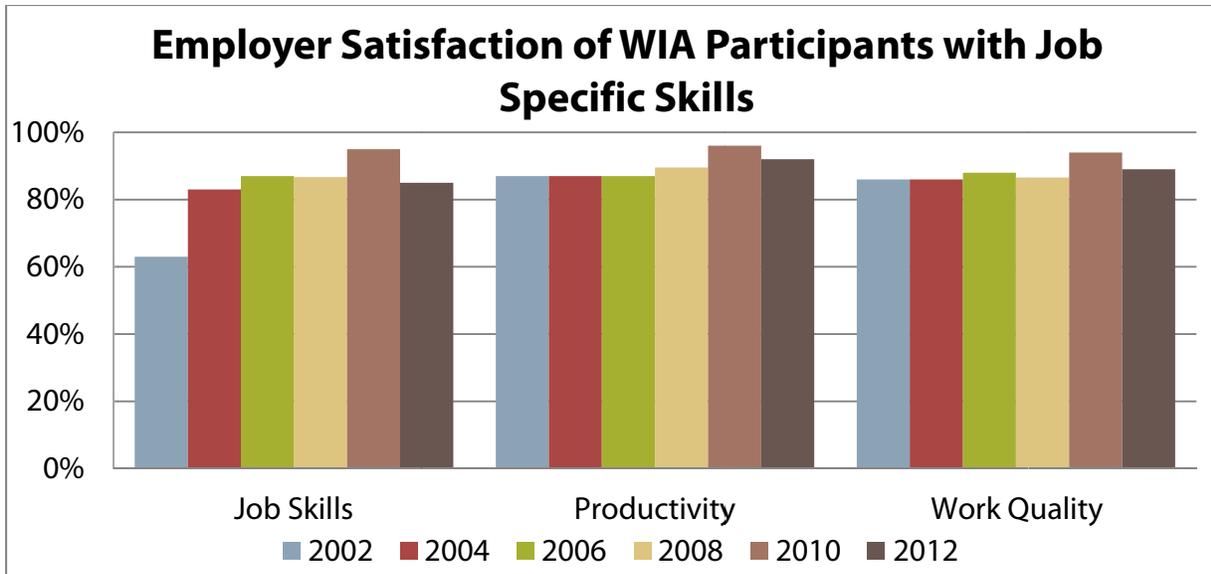
Source: Workforce Board’s biennial Employer Surveys from 2002 through 2012.



Source: Workforce Board’s biennial Employer Surveys from 2002 through 2012.

2013 Workforce Training Results

Workforce Investment Act—Dislocated Workers Program
 Workforce Training and Education Coordinating Board



Source: Workforce Board's biennial Employer Surveys from 2002 through 2012.

Participant Survey

Most participants enroll in the WIA Dislocated Worker program for employment-related reasons. Based on Participant Survey results, 82 percent of adults entered the program to learn skills for a new job, 65 percent enrolled to get job search assistance, and 38 percent enrolled for on-the-job training. Participants also indicated that they enrolled to finish a degree or a certificate (51 percent).

Some 64 percent of WIA Dislocated Workers reported receiving some type of training as part of their program. As in the previous study, by far the most common types of training were in computer and job-specific skills.

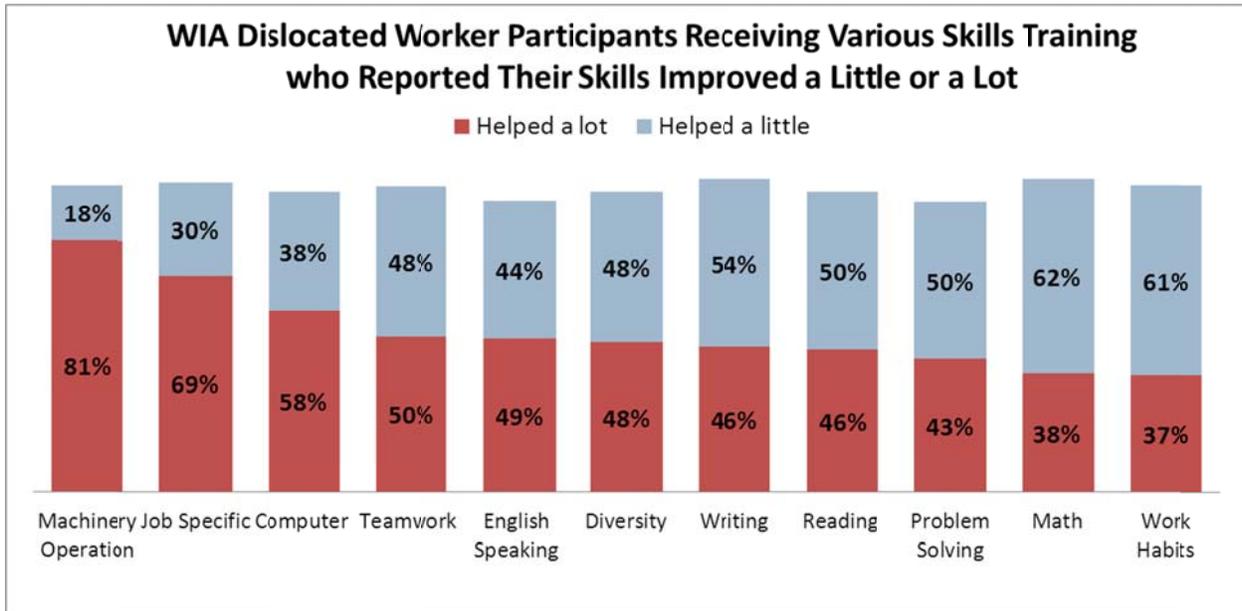


2013 Workforce Training Results

Workforce Investment Act—Dislocated Workers Program
 Workforce Training and Education Coordinating Board

Source: Workforce Board's Participant Satisfaction Survey 2011.

The vast majority of WIA Dislocated Workers who received training felt it improved their skills. The percentage reporting their skills improved “a lot” was highest for occupational training, particularly machinery operation and computer skills.

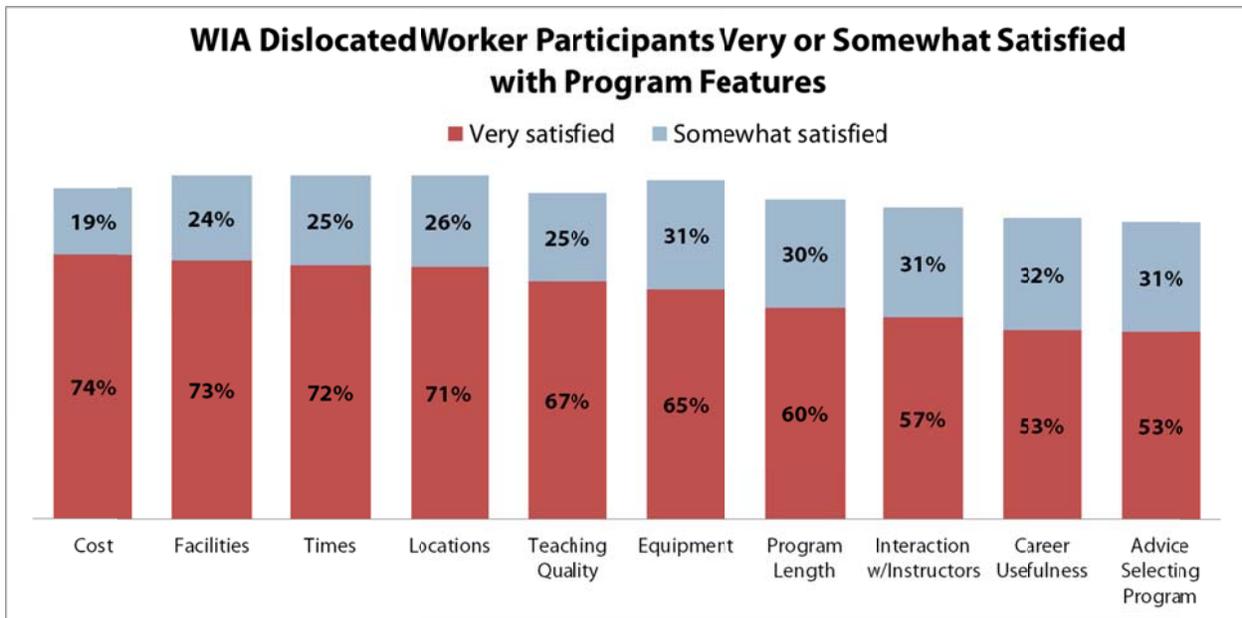


Source: Workforce Board's Participant Satisfaction Survey 2011.

Participant Satisfaction

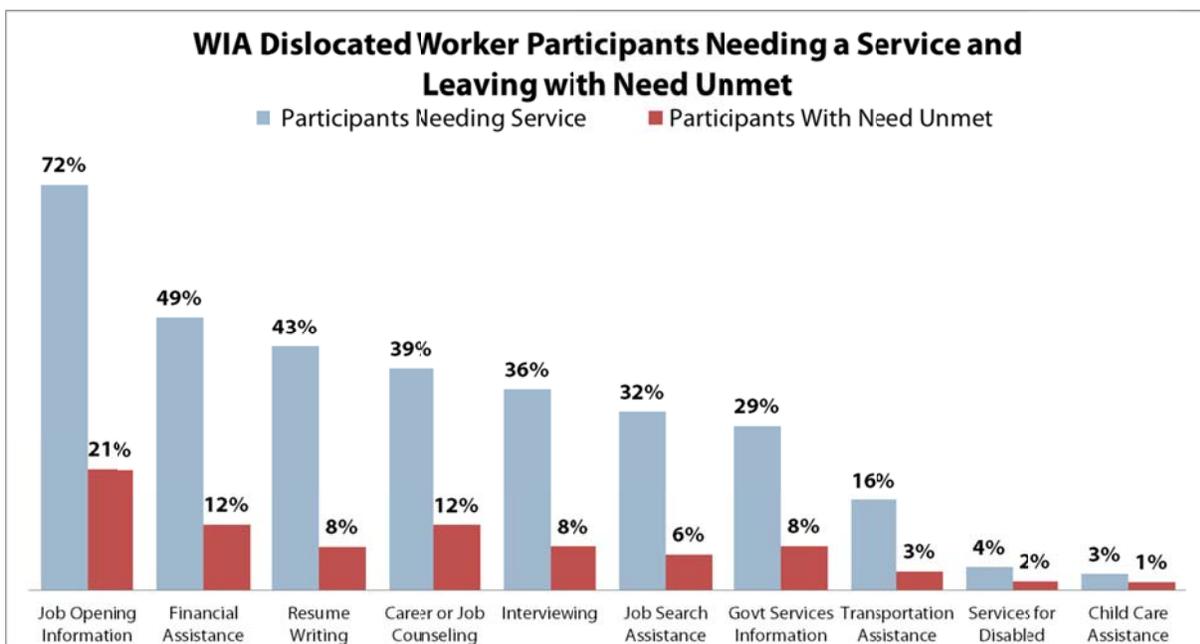
Survey results indicate participants were generally satisfied with the program. Some 88 percent of participants reported they were satisfied with the overall quality of the program. Eighty-three percent said their educational objectives had been met. These were similar levels of satisfaction as reported in the last survey.

Participants tended to be “very satisfied” with various features of the program including program cost, location, facilities, and times. Participants were less likely to indicate “a lot” of satisfaction with advice provided on selecting programs and career usefulness.



Source: Workforce Board's Participant Satisfaction Survey 2011.

Similar to previous surveys, WIA Dislocated Workers most frequently reported needing information on job openings. (Nearly three out of every four participants needed job opening information.) However, one out of every five participants left without that need met. Nearly 50 percent of participants required financial assistance, and many participants also indicated that they needed help with resume writing and job counseling.

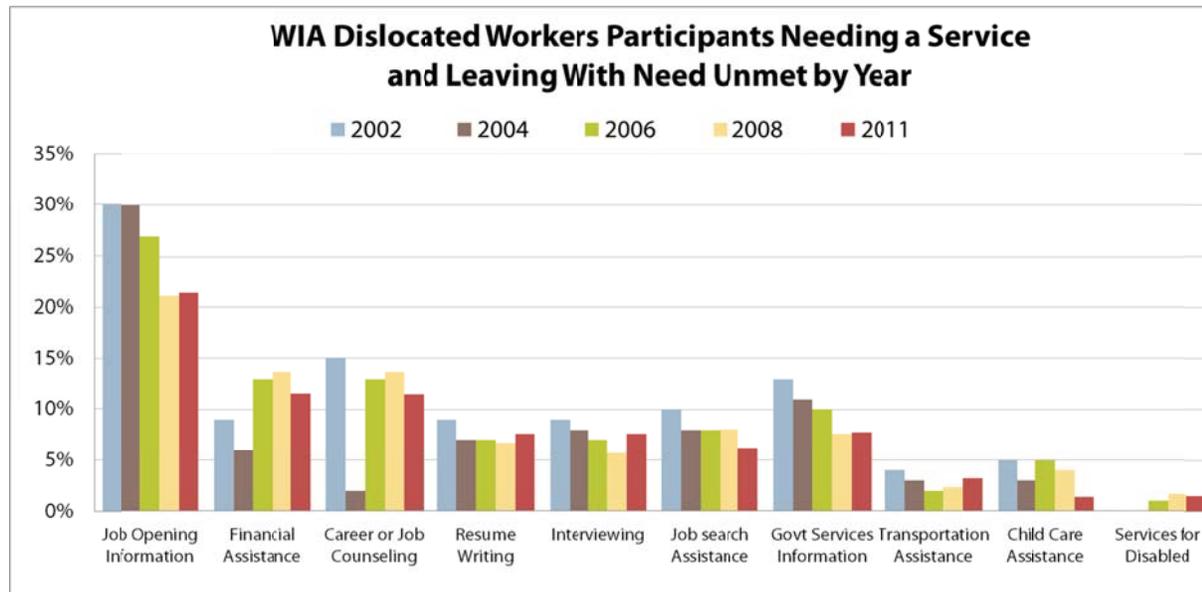


Source: Workforce Board's Participant Satisfaction Survey 2011.

2013 Workforce Training Results

Workforce Investment Act—Dislocated Workers Program
 Workforce Training and Education Coordinating Board

Most of the participants needing support services received them. The largest unmet need¹⁰ was for information about job openings. Both this year and in 2008, 21 percent of participants left with an unmet need in this area. This is down from a high of 30 percent in 2002 and 2004. WIA Dislocated Worker participants reporting unmet needs declined in most categories since the previous survey.



Source: Workforce Board's Participant Satisfaction Surveys 2002-2011.

Net Impact – Did the Program Make a Difference in Participant Success?

Every four years the Workforce Board conducts net impact and cost-benefit analyses of workforce development programs. This detailed study compares participants and non-participants. The net impact part of this study attempts to measure whether the program made a difference in the participant's success. Washington is the only state to periodically conduct rigorous net impact evaluations of its workforce programs.

The net impact analysis was conducted by the W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research (Upjohn), a national leader in evaluating training programs. To do the analysis, Upjohn studied program participants to see what results they achieved and compared these results with a control group. Individuals who participated in a WIA Dislocated Worker program were compared to individuals who had similar demographic characteristics, but who did not participate in any of the programs included in this study. The comparison group members were selected

The WIA Dislocated Worker program has strong, positive net impacts on long-term employment, hourly wage, hours worked, and earnings. Participation increases lifetime earnings of dislocated workers.

¹⁰ Unmet need refers to cases where the student reports that either they did not receive the required service or what was provided did not meet their needs.

2013 Workforce Training Results

Workforce Investment Act—Dislocated Workers Program
 Workforce Training and Education Coordinating Board

from among those who registered with WorkSource, Washington’s one-stop career center system.

The most recent net impact analyses examined experiences of participants who left the WIA Dislocated Worker program through 2009. The short-term impact (Program Year 2007-08) was observed in 2008-09, while the long-term impact (Program Year 2005-06) was observed from 2006-07 through 2008-09.

The analysis also separates out WIA Dislocated Worker participants who received job training, in addition to other WIA services. Roughly 65 percent of WIA Dislocated Worker participants received some type of formal training or education while the rest received only core or intensive services.

In the table below, the employment rate in the short-term for WIA Dislocated Worker participants was 10.1 percentage points higher than the comparison group’s employment rate. Also, long-term average earnings of WIA Dislocated Worker participants who found jobs are higher than for employed non-participants. A wide range of training is provided to WIA participants who qualify, including occupational skills training, skill upgrading and retraining, on-the-job training, and Adult Basic Education when delivered in combination with career and technical education.

Impact on Employment and Earnings: Participants vs. Control Group

WIA Dislocated Worker Program	All WIA Dislocated Worker Participants		WIA Training Recipients	
	Short-term [^]	Long-term [^]	Short-term [^]	Long-term [^]
Net Employment Impact*	10.1 percentage points	4.7 percentage points	10.2 percentage points	5.0 percentage points
Net Hourly Wage Impact**	No significant positive impacts	\$1.50	No significant positive impacts	\$2.01
Net Hours Employed per Quarter Impact	42.4	28.4	41.7	29.7
Net Annualized Earnings Impact**	No significant positive impacts	\$3,540	No significant positive impacts	\$4,762

[^]Short-term is three quarters after program exit; Long-term is average across three years since program exit.

*Percentages listed are employment percentage points above those of the control group of non-participants.

**Wages and earnings, expressed in first quarter 2012 dollars, represent the average difference between WIA Dislocated Worker participants who got jobs and those in the control group who were employed.

As can be seen above, WIA Dislocated Worker Program participants saw significantly higher employment and hours worked when compared to the control group. Long-term impacts for annualized earnings were significant among all WIA Dislocated Worker participants and for

those who received training. The long-term impacts were stronger for workers who received training in addition to other WIA services.

Benefits and Costs

The cost-benefit analysis estimates the value of the net impact on earnings, employee benefits (estimated at 25 percent of earnings), UI benefits, and certain taxes. Program costs include both direct program costs and support payments borne by the state and the foregone earnings borne by program participants. Benefits and costs are calculated for both the observed period of time and based upon a statistical model that estimated the benefits and costs out to age 65. In order to compare benefits and costs in terms of net present values, post-program benefits and costs are discounted by 3 percent per year and all figures are stated in 2012 Q1 dollars. The benefits and costs presented here are based on impacts estimated for participants leaving programs in 2005-2006 (observed from 2006-07 through 2008-09), because a longer-term follow-up is required for this analysis.

Participant and Public Benefits and Costs per Participant in the WIA Dislocated Worker Program

Benefit/Cost	First 2.5 years		Lifetime (until 65)		Sum of Costs and Benefits
	Participant	Public	Participant	Public	
Benefits					
Earnings	\$9,200	\$0	\$52,611	\$0	
Fringe Benefits	\$2,300	\$0	\$13,153	\$0	
Taxes	-\$2,413	\$2,413	-\$13,800	\$13,800	
Transfers					
UI	-\$752	\$752	\$1,683	-\$1,683	
Costs					
Foregone net earnings	-\$13,641	-\$3,622	-\$13,641	-\$3,622	
Program costs	\$0	-\$6,131	\$0	-\$6,131	
Benefits	\$8,336	\$3,164	\$53,647	\$12,117	
Costs	-\$13,641	-\$9,753	-\$13,641	-\$9,753	
Total (Net)	-\$5,304	-\$6,589	\$40,006	\$2,364	\$42,370

Note: Benefits and costs are expressed in 2012 first quarter dollars.

For each participant in the program, the public (taxpayer) program cost is \$6,131 over the length of their enrollment, and the participant cost is about \$13,640 in foregone earnings. During the course of working life to age 65, the average participant will gain \$38,970 in net earnings (earnings minus foregone earnings) and \$13,153 in employee benefits. These are net gains compared to the earnings of similar individuals who did not receive services or training. Including program costs and the net impacts on taxes and unemployment insurance benefits, the total net benefit per participant is \$40,006.

Projected participant benefits to age 65 outweigh public costs invested in the WIA Dislocated Worker program by a ratio of about \$7 to 1, or \$40,006 to \$6,131.

2013 Workforce Training Results

Workforce Investment Act—Dislocated Workers Program
Workforce Training and Education Coordinating Board

From the time of leaving the program to age 65, the public is forecasted to gain about \$13,800 per participant in net additional Social Security, Medicare, federal income, and state sales taxes. However, the public is forecasted to spend \$1,683 in total UI benefits. The estimated lifetime net benefit to taxpayers is \$2,364 per participant.

Projected taxpayer net benefits to age 65 outweigh public costs invested in WIA Dislocated Worker services by a ratio of \$2 to 1, or \$12,117 to \$6,131.

Summary and Areas for Improvement

The WIA Dislocated Worker program helps individuals who lost their jobs gain new employment and this evaluation takes place during the worst economic times since the Great Depression. It is in this context that the report finds only 65 percent of the participants had reported employment, and 18 percent of those who were employed said their job was not related to their program and their program did not help them get their job.

Compared to similar individuals who did not participate in a workforce development program, WIA Dislocated Worker participants were much better off after going through the program. The evaluation finds the program had strong positive net impacts on employment rates and earnings. The results were especially strong for participants who received vocational training. The report finds that approximately 70 percent of recent participants received training, of whom 75 percent received a credential—a very high rate of credential attainment that would be desirable to continue.

The participants reported a high level of satisfaction with the program. Some 88 percent were satisfied with the overall quality of the program. One area that could be stronger is providing information on job openings. Some 18 percent of participants say they left the program with an unmet need for job opening information. This does, however, represent a substantial improvement over the past decade. The 2002 and 2004 reports found 30 percent of participants had unmet needs for job opening information.

The Workforce Development Councils indicate that they will continue to work with partners to provide job seekers with information on job openings: educating job seekers on the value of online tools; utilizing resource rooms, job clubs, workshops, and one-on-one meetings with WorkSource counselors; developing social media resources; and following up with participants one year after exit.